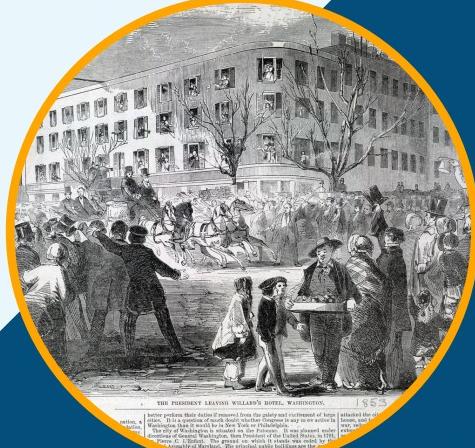




ARTHAM
RESOURCE MATERIAL
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CUET 2024 SOCIOLOGY SAMPLE PAPER

SET 1



SOCIOLOGY PRACTICE PAPER 01

1. What is the etymological origin of the word 'Sociology'?
 - (a) society and logos
 - (b) society and study
 - (c) societus and logos
 - (d) societus and study
2. Who coined the term 'Sociology'?
 - (a) Maciver and Page in 1876
 - (b) Auguste Comte in 1839
 - (c) Aristotle in 1739
 - (d) Simmel in 1860
3. The statement "Man is a social animal" is attributed to:
 - (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Plato
 - (c) Herbert Spencer
 - (d) Karl Marx
4. What is the focus of Sociology?
 - (a) study of health system
 - (b) study of human behavior
 - (c) study of society
 - (d) study of socio-economic institutions
5. Who asserted that sociology is a 'value-free science'?
 - (a) Max Weber
 - (b) Raymond Murry
 - (c) L.F. Ward
 - (d) Herbert Spencer
6. Which statement about society is true?
 - (a) Society means likeness
 - (b) Society means mutual aids
 - (c) Society implies differences
 - (d) All of the above
7. The unity and stability of Indian society depend upon:
 - (a) class system
 - (b) caste and religion
 - (c) religion and culture
 - (d) None
8. Which social institution is based on direct cooperation?
 - (a) Government
 - (b) Church
 - (c) Family
 - (d) Economic Institution
9. Who is the author of "Social Evolution"?
 - (a) Class Struggle
 - (b) Revolution
 - (c) Social Evolution
 - (d) Independent India
10. Who is the chief architect of the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi
11. During the colonial period, who were the main carriers of nationalism?
- (a) Rural upper classes
 - (b) Urban middle classes
 - (c) Urban upper classes
 - (d) Rural middle classes
12. What is the term for unequal access to social resources?
- (a) Social inequality
 - (b) Social plurality
 - (c) Social stratification
 - (d) Social struggle
13. What term is used for landless migrant workers?
- (a) Competent labour
 - (b) Labour power
 - (c) Intellectual labour
 - (d) Footloose labour
14. Who coined the term "status symbol"?
- (a) Karl Marx
 - (b) Emile Durkheim
 - (c) Max Weber
 - (d) Herbert Spencer
15. Which concept does not align with Sanskritisation?
- (a) Reference model
 - (b) Self-Consciousness
 - (c) Cultural imitation
 - (d) Modernisation
16. What branch of management theory aims to increase productivity through organizational culture?
- (a) Corporate culture
 - (b) Scientific management
 - (c) Competition
 - (d) Pressure tactics
17. In regions where non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, what concept refers to their influence?
- (a) Sanskritisation
 - (b) De-sanskritisation
 - (c) Westernisation
 - (d) Modernisation
18. What term describes a small IT firm in India developing a computer program for a company in England?
- (a) Labour contract
 - (b) Labour extension
 - (c) Labour migration
 - (d) Outsourcing
19. The demographic dividend is related to people of:
- (a) Old age
 - (b) Young age
 - (c) Middle age
 - (d) Working age

20. Companies producing goods or marketing services in more than one country are referred to as:

- (a) WTO
- (b) IMF
- (c) TNC
- (d) SBTC

21. Which situation does not fall among the different urban impacts explained by M.S.A Rao?

- (a) Impact on villages with people seeking employment in far-off cities
- (b) Impact on villages near an industrial town
- (c) Impact of setting up an industry in a village
- (d) Growth of metropolitan cities on surrounding villages

22. Which statement cannot be considered a social consequence of the green revolution?

- (a) Increasing inequalities in urban areas
- (b) Displacement of service caste groups
- (c) Increase in employment and wages of agricultural workers
- (d) Worsening of regional inequalities

23. What is the most appropriate statement regarding industrialization in India during the British period?

- (a) Sudden movement of workers to new industries initially
- (b) Initial impact leading to more people moving into agriculture
- (c) Industrialization similar to that in Britain
- (d) British policies favoring motive tea planters

24. What does not contribute to contemporary tribal identity?

- (a) Forced incorporation of tribal communities into mainstream
- (b) Peculiar primordial characteristics of the tribes
- (c) Resistance and opposition to the force of the non-tribal world
- (d) Educated middle class among tribal communities

25. What is correct about the Jajmani system?

- (a) It is a kinship system
- (b) It is a market exchange system
- (c) It is a non-market exchange system
- (d) It is a banking system

26. When was the National Planning Commission established?

- (a) 1940
- (b) 1945
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1955

27. In which year was the tea industry established in India?

- (a) 1871
- (b) 1851
- (c) 1861
- (d) 1872

28. Which cities were developed by the British in India?

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Madras
- (c) Bombay
- (d) All of these

29. In which year was Fort Williams established?

- (a) In 1647
- (b) In 1698

(c) In 1724

(d) In 1748

30. Who proposed a resolution against the evils of polygamy in the All India Muslim Ladies Conference?

(a) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain

(b) Jahanara Shah Nawas

(c) Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan

(d) Pandita Ramabai

31. Who opened the first school for women in Pune?

(a) Jotiba Phule

(b) Savitri Phule

(c) Pandita Ramabai

(d) None of the Above

32. In which year was the All-India Muslim Ladies Conference (Anjuman-E-Khawatn-E-Islam) founded?

(a) 1947

(b) 1868

(c) 1914

(d) 1950

33. Who was known as the Father of Indian Renaissance?

(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

(b) Raja Ravi Verma

(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(d) Satish Saberwal

34. The path of development called Modernisation was taken up by _____.

(a) West Europe and North America

(b) Europe and South America

(c) Eastern Europe and America

(d) None of the Above

35. Who coined the term Sanskritisation?

(a) MN Srinivas

(b) Vishnu Shastri

(c) Vidyasagar

(d) Jotiba Phule

36. Westernisation does involve the imitation of external forms of _____.

(a) Culture

(b) Society

(c) Polity

(d) Economy

37. _____ led people towards social mobility.

(a) Western Education

(b) Traditional Education

(c) Indigenous Education

(d) None of the Above

38. The highest court and the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution is _____.

(a) The Civil Court

(b) The District Court

(c) The High Court

(d) The Supreme Court

39. The basic norm from which all other rules and authorities flow is known as _____.

- (a) Constitution
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Government

40. Who wrote the Article “The Only Way”?

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) Gandhiji
- (c) Dr. BR Ambedkar
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

41. When were the elections to the Constituent Assembly held?

- (a) July, 1945
- (b) July, 1946
- (c) August, 1945
- (d) September, 1947

42. _____ has the right to hear some small civil and criminal cases.

- (a) Nyaya Panchayat
- (b) Van Panchayat
- (c) Gram Panchayat
- (d) None of the Above

43. The laws that imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family are known as _____ .

- (a) Abolition of Zamindari System
- (b) Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Act
- (c) Land Ceiling Act
- (d) Rayatwari System

44. Green Revolution programs were introduced only in areas that had _____ .

- (a) Availability of raw materials
- (b) Industrial Location
- (c) Assured Irrigation
- (d) Sanitation Facilities

45. The Bombay Textile Strike of 1982 was led by the trade union leader _____ .

- (a) Kisan Salunke
- (b) Dr. Datta Samant
- (c) Datta Iswalkar
- (d) Jaiprakash Bhilar

46. The first attempt at printing books using modern technologies began in _____ .

- (a) America
- (b) Africa
- (c) Asia
- (d) Europe

47. Sambad-Kaumudi in Bengali in the year 1821 was published by _____ .

- (a) Dayanand Saraswati
- (b) Swami Vivekananda
- (c) Raja Rammohun Roy
- (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

48. Who called upon the media to function as a watch-dog of democracy?

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Rai

(c) Mahatma Gandhi

(d) Madan Mohan Malviya

49. In which period was there growth of autonomous women's movements?

(a) 1950's

(b) 1960's

(c) 1970's

(d) 1980's

50. The Chinese Revolution was led by _____. .

(a) Indian National Congress

(b) The Communist Party of China

(c) The Communist Party of India

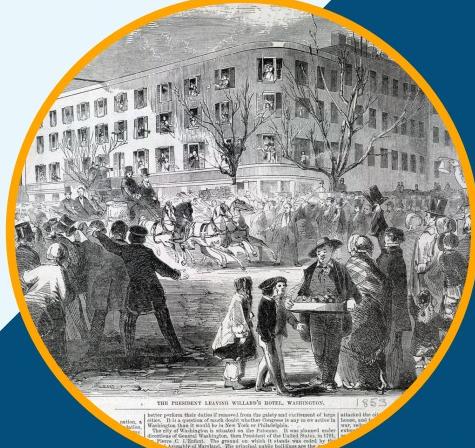
(d) Republic of China



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CUET 2024 **SOCIOLOGY** **SAMPLE PAPER** **SOLUTION**

SET 1



ANSWERS

1. (b) society and study
2. (b) Auguste Comte in 1839
3. (a) Aristotle
4. (c) study of society
5. (a) Max Weber
6. (d) All of the above
7. (b) caste and religion
8. (c) Family
9. (c) Social Evolution
10. (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
11. (b) Urban middle classes

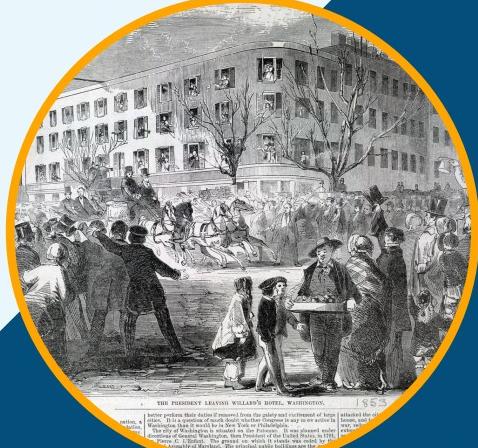
12. (a) Social inequality
13. (d) Footloose labour
14. (c) Max Weber
15. (d) Modernisation
16. (a) Corporate culture
17. (b) De-sanskritisation
18. (d) Outsourcing
19. (d) Working age
20. (c) TNC (Transnational Corporation)
21. (d) Growth of metropolitan cities on surrounding villages
22. (c) Increase in employment and wages of agricultural workers
23. (b) Initial impact leading to more people moving into agriculture
24. (d) Educated middle class among tribal communities
25. (c) It is a non-market exchange system
26. (c) 1950
27. (c) 1861
28. (d) All of these
29. (c) In 1724
30. (a) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
31. (a) Jotiba Phule
32. (c) 1914
33. (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
34. (a) West Europe and North America
35. (a) MN Srinivas
36. (a) Culture
37. (a) Western Education
38. (d) The Supreme Court
39. (a) Constitution
40. (c) Dr. BR Ambedkar
41. (b) July, 1946
42. (a) Nyaya Panchayat
43. (c) Land Ceiling Act
44. (c) Assured Irrigation
45. (b) Dr. Datta Samant
46. (d) Europe
47. (c) Raja Rammohun Roy
48. (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
49. (c) 1970's
50. (b) The Communist Party of China



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CUET 2024 SOCIOLOGY SAMPLE PAPER

SET 2



SOCIOLOGY PRACTICE PAPER 02

1. What does demography systematically study?
 - (a) Population
 - (b) Culture
 - (c) Economics
 - (d) Statistics
2. The term "demography" originates from Greek, where demos means _____ and graphien implies _____.
 - (a) Society, democracy
 - (b) People, describe
 - (c) Population, trends
 - (d) None of the above
3. Which theorist is associated with the theory of population growth?
 - (a) Sorokin
 - (b) Malthus
 - (c) Weber
 - (d) Toneez
4. In which year was the first National Family Planning policy announced?
 - (a) 1949
 - (b) 1952
 - (c) 1975
 - (d) 1999
5. Tribal communities primarily depended on _____ for their livelihood.
 - (a) Forests
 - (b) Factories
 - (c) Agriculture
 - (d) None of these
6. Who founded the 'Satya Shodhak Samaj'?
 - (a) Jyotiba Phule
 - (b) Ayyankali
 - (c) Savitri Bai Phule
 - (d) E.V. Ramaswami
7. Who introduced the concept of 'Dominant Caste'?
 - (a) M.N. Shrinivas
 - (b) Karl Marx
 - (c) Weber
 - (d) Durkheim
8. Who authored the book "The Wealth of Nations"?
 - (a) Adam Smith
 - (b) Karl Marx
 - (c) Max Weber
 - (d) None of the above
9. _____ was among the first to emphasize that the goods people buy and use are closely related to their status in society, terming it as a status symbol.
 - (a) Max Weber
 - (b) Karl Marx
 - (c) Adam Smith
 - (d) None of the above
10. _____ communities, such as banias in North India, have trade or commerce as their main occupation.



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- (a) Bohras
- (b) Sindhis
- (c) Vaisyas
- (d) None of the above

11. A bill of exchange allowing merchants to engage in long-distance trade during the pre-colonial period in India is called _____.

- (a) Banks
- (b) Kinship
- (c) Hundi
- (d) Caste

12. The phenomenon where individuals may become cut off from full involvement in wider society is known as:

- (a) Social inclusion
- (b) Social inequality
- (c) Social exclusion
- (d) Social stratification

13. The book "Stree Purush Tulana" was written by _____, a Maharashtrian housewife, as a protest against the double standards of a male-dominated society.

- (a) Tarabai Shinde
- (b) Savitribai Phule
- (c) Mirabai
- (d) None of the above

14. Social stratification persists over _____.

- (a) millennials
- (b) generations
- (c) hierarchy
- (d) communities

15. According to _____, a state is "a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory."

- (a) Karl Marx
- (b) August Comte
- (c) Max Weber
- (d) Jacques Rousseau

16. Who is the chief architect of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Dr. B R Ambedkar

17. People often react _____ whenever there is a perceived threat to their community identity.

- (a) friendly
- (b) violently
- (c) aggressively
- (d) None of the above

18. Everyone has a motherland, a mother tongue, a family, a faith... This signifies another feature of community identity, i.e.,

- (a) achieved
- (b) conditional
- (c) universal



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(d) localized

19. How many languages are officially recognized in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution?

- (a) Eighteen
- (b) Fifteen
- (c) Eleven
- (d) Ten

20. The Right to Information Act (RTI) specifies that citizens have the right to

- (a) request any information
- (b) Inspect documents, works, and records
- (c) take copies of documents
- (d) All of the above

21. In which year were the Indian states of Chhattisgarh, Uttrakhand, and Jharkhand created?

- (a) In 2000
- (b) In 2005
- (c) In 2008
- (d) In 2010

22. Most ascriptive identities are accidental and _____.

- (a) Conditional
- (b) Unconditional
- (c) Achieved
- (d) Temporary

23. The establishment of rule by one country over another is known as:

- (a) Imperialism
- (b) Capitalism
- (c) Colonialism
- (d) Feudalism

24. The emergence of machine production based on inanimate power resources like steam and electricity is known as

- (a) Globalization
- (b) Industrialization
- (c) Capitalism
- (d) Colonialism

25. MSA Rao explained how many types of impact on villages by Urbanization in India?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

26. The changing age structure provides a demographic divide for India. Identify the relevant age range that allows for demographic division.

- (a) 0-14
- (b) 15-64
- (c) 64-75
- (d) 75 and above

27. A system of democracy in which the members of a group or community participate collectively in decision-making is called

- (a) dictatorship
- (b) monarchy
- (c) representative democracy

- (d) participatory democracy
28. Identify the process of adopting the culture traits or social patterns of another group by tribal people.
- (a) Tribalism
 - (b) Assimilation
 - (c) Self-reflexivity
 - (d) Sanskritisation
29. Select the most appropriate concept that represents a family in which ancestral property is inherited by male members.
- (a) Patrilocal family
 - (b) Patriarchal family
 - (c) Patrilineal family
 - (d) Matrilineal family
30. Sanskritisation has been criticized for which of the following reasons?
- (a) It allows for positional change
 - (b) It allows for structural change
 - (c) It stops exclusion and discrimination
 - (d) It accepts characteristics of Dalit culture.
31. Farmer suicide is a matrix event. Which of the following options is not responsible for farmer suicide?
- (a) Educational expenses
 - (b) Agriculture loans
 - (c) Diversification
 - (d) Marriage and dowry
32. Khasi tribes don't fit along one of the following statements?
- (a) Matrilineal generates intense role conflict for men.
 - (b) Women possess only taken authority.
 - (c) Men are more adversely affected than women.
 - (d) The system is weighted in favor of male matri-kin.
33. What type of families are present among the Khasis?
- (a) Patrilocal
 - (b) Matrilocal
 - (c) Avunculocal
 - (d) Neolocal
34. What does the population reach when the growth rate is 0?
- (a) Replacement level
 - (b) Negative growth
 - (c) Positive growth
 - (d) High birth rate
35. Which among the following processes involving significant others is important in developing a sense of community identity?
- (a) Socialization
 - (b) Secularization
 - (c) Globalization
 - (d) Marketization
36. Inequalities between men and women, according to scholars, are not ____ but ____?
- (a) Natural, Social
 - (b) Social, Natural
 - (c) Desirable, Undesirable
 - (d) Economic, Social

37. Who wrote Stree Purush Tulane?

- (a) Tarabai Shinde
- (b) Savitri Phule
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Anita Ghai

38. What is the type of governance/rule that often limits or abolishes civil liberties?

- (a) Authoritarian
- (b) Democratic
- (c) Civil Society
- (d) Libertarian

39. How can the ideas of inclusive nationalism be built to be effective?

- (a) Constitution
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) Legislature

40. How did the British understand the caste system's complexity?

- (a) Interview
- (b) Survey
- (c) Participant Observation
- (d) Interview and Participant Observation

41. Name the scholar who argued that famines were not necessarily due to a fall in food grain production but also because of the inability to buy and obtain food?

- (a) Rajnikothari
- (b) Amartya Sen
- (c) Malthous
- (d) Karl Marx

42. Which among the following is an important goal of National Health Policy 2017?

- (a) Increase in life expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70 by 2025.
- (b) Reduction of total fertility rate to 1.2 at the national level by 2025.
- (c) Reducing under-five mortality to 13 by 2005.
- (d) Reducing premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases by 2025.

43. The practice of marrying within the caste is known as

- (a) Exogamy
- (b) Polygamy
- (c) Endogamy
- (d) Sanskritisation

44. 'A system of non-market in which produced goods and services were exchanged within many villages without the use of money'.

- (a) Jajmani system
- (b) Varna system
- (c) Social system
- (d) Barter system

45. It refers to the way in which individuals may become cut-off from complete involvement in the wider society.

- (a) Social Exclusion
- (b) Stereotypes
- (c) Discrimination
- (d) Prejudice

46. ‘Sultana’s Dream’ was written by

- (a) Begum Rakeya
- (b) Tarabai Shinde
- (c) Gulbadan Begum
- (d) MG Ranade

47. Name the Telugu activist who died seven weeks after beginning a fast unto death for a separate Andhra state?

- (a) Potti Sriramula
- (b) Devi Das
- (c) Radha Krishna
- (d) Vishwanath Tripathi

48. Which among the following was not a negative impact of British Industrial policy?

- (a) They badly affected village industry.
- (b) Zamindars became parasites on land.
- (c) No genuine class emerged due to a lack of economic well-being in India.
- (d) Production of goods increased.

49. In a system of democracy in which members of a group participate collectively in taking decisions is known as

- (a) Direct Democracy
- (b) Representative Democracy
- (c) Participatory Democracy
- (d) Liberal Democracy

50. Which among the following are home-based industries?

- (a) Bidi Industry
- (b) Agarbattis
- (c) Bangle
- (d) All of the above



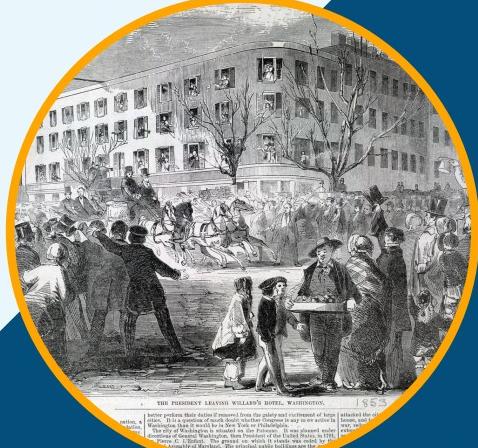
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SET 3



SOCIOLOGY PRACTICE PAPER 03

1. Who coined suicide as a social phenomenon?
 - (a) Emile Durkheim
 - (b) Talcott Parsons
 - (c) Robert K. Merton
 - (d) Jean Baudrillard
2. What term refers to the proportion of people in different age groups relative to the total population?
 - (a) Age structure of population
 - (b) Life expectancy
 - (c) Fertility rate
 - (d) Total fertility rate
3. What encompasses the salient demographic features of India's population?
 - (a) Growth rate of population
 - (b) Uneven distribution of population
 - (c) Age composition
 - (d) All of the above
4. In which work did the theory of population growth originate?
 - (a) The Sociological Analysis of Population
 - (b) Essay on Population
 - (c) Sociology and Population
 - (d) Indian Civil Service
5. Dependents consist of
 - (a) young people below 15
 - (b) old people above 65
 - (c) infants and 70-plus old people
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
6. The first National Family Planning Policy was announced in
 - (a) 1949
 - (b) 1952
 - (c) 1975
 - (d) 1999
7. How many major divisions were determined in the Varna system?
 - (a) 6
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4
8. Who contributed to the development of sanskritisation and the dominant caste?
 - (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Bendit
 - (c) M. N. Srinivas
 - (d) Nehru
9. The Adivasis traded in
 - (a) salt
 - (b) forest produce
 - (c) elephants
 - (d) All of these
10. What has been the most important factor giving rise to tribal movements?
 - (a) Issues related to ethnic-cultural identity.

- (b) Conflict between tribes.
(c) Employment issues.
(d) Water availability-related issues.
11. The hierarchical order of caste is based on the distinction between
(a) Purity and population
(b) Class and wealth
(c) Work and population
(d) Race and culture
12. Traditionally, were the business communities.
(a) Marwaris
(b) Dhorai
(c) Vaisyas
(d) Jainis
13. People often harbor what about other social groups?
(a) Equality
(b) Business
(c) Prejudices
(d) None
14. What are untouchable castes considered to be?
(a) Priests
(b) Pure
(c) Impure
(d) None
15. When did the OBC issue become a regional affair pursued at the state rather than the central level?
(a) Mid-forties
(b) Mid-sixties
(c) Mid-fifties
(d) None
16. Whom did Jyotirao Phule want to be educated?
(a) Men
(b) Boys
(c) Girls
(d) None
17. Name the text written by Tarabai Shinde as a protest against society focusing on the double standard of male-dominated society.
(a) Stree Purush
(b) Stree Satta
(c) Society of Men
(d) False Society
18. The sociological perspective on race.....
(a) begins with the assumption that races are based on easily classified differences
(b) considers race a social construct, not an absolute
(c) Neither (a) nor (b)
(d) Both (a) and (b)
19. Activities determined by the accidents of birth and not involving any choice on the part of the individuals concerned are known as
(a) descriptive
(b) subjective



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- (c) ascriptive
 - (d) None of these
20. How many languages are officially recognized in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution?
- (a) Eighteen
 - (b) Ten
 - (c) Eleven
 - (d) Fifteen
21. refers to the preconceived idea about an individual or group.
- (a) Stereotype
 - (b) Race
 - (c) Prejudice
 - (d) Caste
22. Which of the following is not a part of Civil society?
- (a) Doordarshan
 - (b) A car manufacturing company
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
23. Which term related to the arrival of modernity and the rise of science and rationality as alternatives to religious ways of understanding the world?
- (a) Appreciation
 - (b) Licensing
 - (c) Privatization
 - (d) Secularism
24. The Report of the States Re-organization Commission (SRC) was implemented on?
- (a) 1st October 1956
 - (b) 1st November 1956
 - (c) 1st September 1956
 - (d) 1st December 1956
25. Our parliamentary, legal, and educational systems are based on which model?
- (a) American model
 - (b) British model
 - (c) Indigenous model
 - (d) French model
26. In which regions did farmers enter into contracts with MNCs after globalization in India?
- (a) Punjab and Karnataka
 - (b) Gujarat and Maharashtra
 - (c) Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) Bihar and Jharkhand
27. Who translated Vidyasagar's book Indu Prakash into Marathi?
- (a) Vishnu Shastri
 - (b) Pandita Ramabai
 - (c) Keshav Chandra Sen
 - (d) Veeresalingam
28. Which social reformer was a philosopher, printer, writer, publisher, entrepreneur, etc.?
- (a) Jotiba Phule
 - (b) Raja Ravi Varma
 - (c) Vidyasagar
 - (d) Veeresalingam

29. Sociologist elaborates on the modern context by sketching three aspects of the modern framework of change in colonial India. modes of communication, forms of organization, and the nature of ideas.
- (a) Satish Saberwal
 - (b) Max Weber
 - (c) Raja Ram Mohun Roy
 - (d) Jotiba Phule
30. Who among the following is considered the father of Indian Renaissance?
- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - (b) Vidyasagar
 - (c) Jotiba Phule
 - (d) Raja Ravi Varma
31. The elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in
- (a) July 1945
 - (b) July 1946
 - (c) August 1945
 - (d) August 1946
32. In colonial India, the undemocratic and practice of British colonialism contrasted sharply with the vision of freedom which western theories of democracy espoused and which the western educated Indians read about. In modern India, social change is not just about Indian or western ideas. It is a combination as well as reinterpretation of western and Indian ideas.
- (a) democratic division
 - (b) discriminatory administrative
 - (c) non-discrimination administrative
 - (d) None of the above
33. Which institution is the ultimate interpreter of the constitution?
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) President
 - (c) Supreme Court
 - (d) Attorney General
34. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution seeks to ensure not only political justice but also
- (a) cultural and social justice
 - (b) economic justice
 - (c) socio-economic justice
 - (d) religious justice
35. According to which sociologist, party actions are always directed towards a goal undertaken in a planned manner?
- (a) Max Weber
 - (b) Robert K. Merton
 - (c) David Riesman
 - (d) C. Wright Mill
36. In which regions did farmers enter into contracts with MNCs after globalization in India?
- (a) Punjab and Karnataka
 - (b) Gujarat and Maharashtra
 - (c) Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) Bihar and Jharkhand
37. Many working poor were tied to landowners in hereditary labor relationships, such as which system in Gujarat?

- (a) Kalpati
 - (b) Halpati
 - (c) None
 - (d) Hundī
38. The laws that imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family are known as
- (a) Abolition of Zamindari system
 - (b) Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Act
 - (c) Land Ceiling Act
 - (d) Rayotwari system
39. In which among the following states have farmer suicides become very common?
- (a) Maharashtra and Karnataka
 - (b) Kerala and Andhra Pradesh
 - (c) Different parts of India
 - (d) All of the above
40. is a term that refers to the structure or distribution of landholdings. Access to land forms the rural class structure because agricultural land is the most valuable productive resource in rural areas. What role one plays in the agricultural production process is largely determined by one's access to land?
- (a) Industrial structure
 - (b) Agrarian structure
 - (c) Infrastructure
 - (d) Urbanization
41. Sambad Kaumudi in Bengali in the year 1821 was published by
- (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 - (b) Dayanand Saraswati
 - (c) Raja Rammohun Roy
 - (d) Swami Vivekananda
42. Who lost their livelihoods due to globalization?
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 - (b) Fisherwomen
 - (c) Gun Collectors
 - (d) All of these
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- (a) it led to the loss of tax.
 - (b) the government wanted to introduce new technology in India.
 - (c) criminals could easily escape being caught.
 - (d) operations were losing their business.
44. systematized and transformed Sanskrit grammar and phonetics around the fourth century BCE. He was of Afghan origin. ...The seventh-century Chinese scholar Yi Jing learned his Sanskrit in Java (in the city of Shri Vijaya) on his way from China to India.
- (a) Panini
 - (b) Gautama
 - (c) Lokmanya
 - (d) None of these
45. The Times of India was founded at which place in 1861?
- (a) Madras
 - (b) Calcutta
 - (c) Bombay

(d) Sindh

46. Movements that radically transform social relations, by capturing power are known as

- (a) Reformist movements
- (b) Revolutionary movements
- (c) Redemptive movements
- (d) Satyagraha movements

47. Which among the following is not a form of protest?

- (a) Candlelight processions
- (b) Satyagraha
- (c) Silent march
- (d) Writing complaint letters

48. The Adi Dharma Movement was visible in the state of

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Delhi

49. The book ‘Reinventing Revolution’ was written by

- (a) Karl Marx
- (b) Emile Durkheim
- (c) Rajni Kothari
- (d) Gail Omvedt

50. Dalit literature opposed which system?

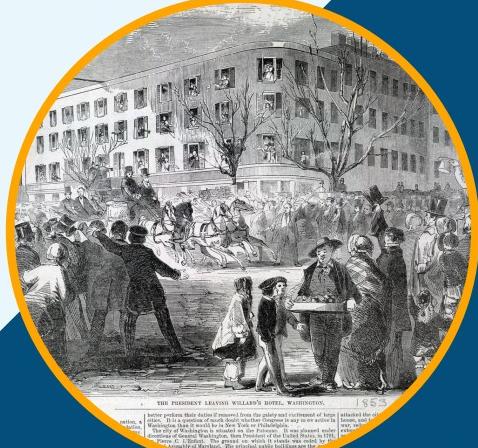
- (a) Chaturvarna
- (b) Trivarna
- (c) Nirvana
- (d) Ullekha



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CUET 2024 SOCIOLOGY SAMPLE PAPER

SET 4



SOCIOLOGY PRACTICE PAPER 04

1. Who is known for introducing the concept of the "iron cage" in the context of modern society?
 - (a) Max Weber
 - (b) Karl Marx
 - (c) Emile Durkheim
 - (d) Sigmund Freud
2. What term describes the process by which individuals learn and internalize the values and norms of their society?
 - (a) Socialization
 - (b) Modernization
 - (c) Globalization
 - (d) Alienation
3. Which sociological perspective focuses on how individuals interpret and give meaning to their experiences in society?
 - (a) Symbolic Interactionism
 - (b) Functionalism
 - (c) Conflict Theory
 - (d) Structural Functionalism
4. In demographic terms, what is the term for the number of live births per 1,000 people in a given year?
 - (a) Mortality rate
 - (b) Fertility rate
 - (c) Birth rate
 - (d) Death rate
5. The concept of the "digital divide" refers to.
 - (a) The gap between the rich and the poor
 - (b) Unequal access to information technology
 - (c) Differences in educational attainment
 - (d) Social inequality in urban areas
6. According to Talcott Parsons, what are the two key functions of the family in society?
 - (a) Economic production and political governance
 - (b) Socialization and personality stabilization
 - (c) Religious rituals and cultural preservation
 - (d) Conflict resolution and social mobility
7. What is the term for the process by which a minority group adopts the cultural traits of the dominant group?
 - (a) Cultural assimilation
 - (b) Cultural relativism
 - (c) Cultural pluralism
 - (d) Cultural diffusion
8. Who is the author of the book "The Souls of Black Folk," a pioneering work in the study of African American sociology?
 - (a) Booker T. Washington
 - (b) W. E. B. Du Bois
 - (c) Malcolm X
 - (d) Martin Luther King Jr.
9. Which social institution is primarily responsible for the transmission of culture from one generation to the next?

- (b) Education
 - (c) Religion
 - (d) Government
10. According to Erving Goffman, what term describes the efforts individuals make to present themselves in a favorable light in social interactions?
- (a) Impression management
 - (b) Face-saving behavior
 - (c) Social stigma
 - (d) Role conflict
11. What is the term for the systematic study of human society and social interactions?
- (a) Anthropology
 - (b) Psychology
 - (c) Sociology
 - (d) Economics
12. Who developed the concept of the "looking glass self," suggesting that our self-concept is formed through our perception of how others view us?
- (a) Charles Horton Cooley
 - (b) George Herbert Mead
 - (c) Erving Goffman
 - (d) Herbert Spencer
13. What sociological perspective emphasizes the role of power and conflict in society and views social change as a result of competition for resources?
- (a) Functionalism
 - (b) Symbolic Interactionism
 - (c) Conflict Theory
 - (d) Feminist Theory
14. Which of the following is an example of a manifest function of education?
- (a) Providing knowledge and skills
 - (b) Fostering social integration
 - (c) Reproducing social inequality
 - (d) Promoting critical thinking
15. What term describes the process by which individuals come to define themselves as part of a particular social group and, in turn, adopt the values and beliefs of that group?
- (a) Socialization
 - (b) Identity formation
 - (c) Social stratification
 - (d) Social conformity
16. Who developed the concept of "anomie" to describe a state of normlessness and lack of social cohesion?
- (a) Emile Durkheim
 - (b) Max Weber
 - (c) Karl Marx
 - (d) Talcott Parsons
17. In the context of social stratification, what term refers to the ability to move up or down the social hierarchy?
- (a) Social mobility
 - (b) Social cohesion
 - (c) Social capital
 - (d) Social solidarity

18. Which sociological perspective focuses on the ways in which individuals make sense of their everyday experiences and communicate meaning to others?
- (a) Structural Functionalism
 - (b) Symbolic Interactionism
 - (c) Conflict Theory
 - (d) Feminist Theory
19. The concept of the "glass ceiling" refers to.
- (a) Discrimination based on age
 - (b) Discrimination based on race
 - (c) Discrimination based on gender
 - (d) Discrimination based on social class
20. What is the term for the process by which a cultural item spreads from group to group or society to society?
- (a) Cultural diffusion
 - (b) Cultural relativism
 - (c) Cultural assimilation
 - (d) Cultural appropriation
21. Who is known for the concept of the "power elite," suggesting that power is concentrated in the hands of a small, interconnected group?
- (a) C. Wright Mills
 - (b) Herbert Spencer
 - (c) Robert K. Merton
 - (d) Talcott Parsons
22. According to the Thomas theorem, "If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences." Who developed this theorem?
- (a) Robert K. Merton
 - (b) W. I. Thomas
 - (c) Charles Horton Cooley
 - (d) George Herbert Mead
23. What term describes a form of social organization in which males dominate females?
- (a) Patriarchy
 - (b) Matriarchy
 - (c) Gender egalitarianism
 - (d) Androgyny
24. The concept of "stereotype threat" refers to.
- (a) Negative stereotypes that individuals hold about others
 - (b) The fear of confirming a negative stereotype about one's group
 - (c) The tendency to overestimate the similarity of individuals within a group
 - (d) The belief in the superiority of one's own cultural group
25. Who is considered the founder of modern sociology and wrote extensively about the division of labor and social solidarity?
- (a) Karl Marx
 - (b) Max Weber
 - (c) Auguste Comte
 - (d) Emile Durkheim
26. What is the term for a set of beliefs, values, and norms that shape the way people perceive and interact with their environment?
- (a) Culture

- (b) Subculture
 - (c) Counter-culture
 - (d) Ethnocentrism
27. Who developed the concept of "social capital," referring to the networks and relationships that facilitate social cooperation and trust?
- (a) Pierre Bourdieu
 - (b) Robert Putnam
 - (c) Erving Goffman
 - (d) Judith Butler
28. In the context of social movements, what term refers to a collective action that seeks to change all of society?
- (a) Reform movement
 - (b) Revolutionary movement
 - (c) Redemptive movement
 - (d) Alternative movement
29. Which sociological perspective emphasizes the role of symbols and language in shaping individuals' understanding of their social world?
- (a) Functionalism
 - (b) Symbolic Interactionism
 - (c) Conflict Theory
 - (d) Feminist Theory
30. According to the functionalist perspective, what is the primary function of religion in society?
- (a) Providing a sense of purpose and meaning
 - (b) Promoting social cohesion and integration
 - (c) Challenging existing power structures
 - (d) Encouraging individual expression and creativity
31. Where did the first attempt at printing books using modern technologies take place?
- (a) America
 - (b) Europe
 - (c) Asia
 - (d) Africa
32. In India, the Ilbert Bill agitation was organized by which of the following groups?
- (a) Americans
 - (b) Dutch
 - (c) British
 - (d) Indians
33. Sambad Kaumudi in Bengali in the year 1821 was published by
- (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 - (b) Dayanand Saraswati
 - (c) Raja Rammohun Roy
 - (d) Swami Vivekananda
34. Television programming was introduced in India in the year
- (a) 1950
 - (b) 1952
 - (c) 1959
 - (d) 1960
35. Globalization has close links with the
- (a) international dimensions

- (b) communication revolution
- (c) media industry
- (d) structural changes

36. is different from other means of communication as it requires a formal structural organization to meet large-scale capital, production, and management demands. The state and the market have a major role in the structure and functioning of mass media. Mass media functions through very large organizations with major investments and a large body of employees.

- (a) Visual communication
- (b) Non-verbal communication
- (c) Mass communication
- (d) Written communication

37. The first modern mass media institution began with the development of the Although the history of print in certain societies dates back to many centuries, the first attempts at printing books using modern technologies began in Europe. This technique was first developed by Johann Gutenberg in 1440.

- (a) mobile phones
- (b) printing press
- (c) television
- (d) radio

38. The print industry developed in accordance with the The first publications of the press were only available to literate elites. It wasn't until the mid-nineteenth century that newspapers started to reach a wider audience, thanks to advancements in technology, transportation, and literacy.

- (a) industrial revolution
- (b) French revolution
- (c) Russian revolution
- (d) None of the above

39. Who lost their livelihoods due to globalization?

- (a) Spinners and Twisters
- (b) Fisherwomen
- (c) Gun Collectors
- (d) All of these

40. connected India to China, Persia, Egypt, and Rome.

- (a) Sea route
- (b) Silk route
- (c) Railways
- (d) Trade route

41. Which of the following is/are the characteristics of the transnational corporation?

- (a) The companies produce goods or market services in more than one country.
- (b) These companies may be relatively small firms with one or two factories outside the country.
- (c) These companies are known all around the world.
- (d) All of the above

42. Which city is the Financial Capital of India?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Kolkata

43. Which of the following is/are the best-known International Non-Governmental Organizations?

- (a) Green Peace
- (b) Red Cross



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(c) Médecins Sans Frontières

(d) All of the above

44. Prepaid cash cards were banned because

(a) it led to the loss of tax.

(b) the government wanted to introduce new technology in India.

(c) criminals could easily escape being caught.

(d) operations were losing their business.

45. Which of the following traditional knowledge systems were preserved?

(a) Medicine

(b) Yoga

(c) Agriculture

(d) Both (a) and (b)

46. "They" cannot study society as though it was an isolated entity. The compression of space and time has changed this. "They" have to study villages, families, movements, child rearing practices, work and leisure, bureaucratic organizations, or castes taking this global interconnection into account. Studies will have to take into account the impact of WTO rules on agriculture and therefore on the farmer.

In the above passage "They" has been referred to

(a) Psychologist

(b) Philosopher

(c) Sociologist

(d) Politicians

47., systematized and transformed Sanskrit grammar and phonetics around the fourth century BCE.

He was of Afghan origin. ...The seventh-century Chinese scholar Yi Jing learned his Sanskrit in Java (in the city of Shri Vijaya) on his way from China to India.

(a) Panini

(b) Gautama

(c) Lokmanya

(d) None of these

48. was part of the system that required new sources of capital, raw materials, energy, markets, and a global network that sustained it. Often globalization identifies the large-scale movement of people or migration as a defining feature. The greatest movement of people was the migration of European people who settled down in America and Australia.

(a) Liberalization

(b) Colonialism

(c) Urbanization

(d) Migration

49. The Indian economy has witnessed a series of reforms in all major sectors of the economy (agriculture, industry, trade, foreign investment and technology, public sector, financial institutions, etc). The basic assumption was that greater integration into the global market would be beneficial to the Indian economy. The reforms are known as

(a) Reforms of 1992

(b) Reforms of 1991

(c) Reforms of 1993

(d) Reforms of 1994

50. Since 1st April 2001, all types of _____ on imports were withdrawn.

(a) tariff Bouncers

(b) investment restrictions

(c) quantitative restrictions

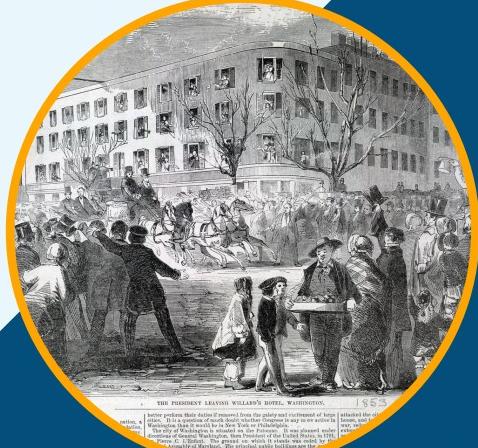
- (d) None of the above
51. In the 2000s _____ were set all over India to serve as a strong socio-cultural function?
- (a) MNCS
 - (b) Commercial Banks
 - (c) PCO's
 - (d) Co-operative Societies



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CUET 2024 SOCIOLOGY SAMPLE PAPER

SET 5



SOCIOLOGY PRACTICE PAPER 05

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- (d) None of the above
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 - (b) Commercial Banks
 - (c) PCO's
 - (d) Co-operative Societies
22. In which year did the Ilbert Bill agitation happen?
- (a) 1883
 - (b) 1983
 - (c) 1884
 - (d) 1882
23. In which language was the Amrita Bazar Patrika newspaper published?
- (a) English
 - (b) Hindi
 - (c) Bangla
 - (d) Marathi
24. Where was The Times of India founded in 1861?
- (a) Madras
 - (b) Calcutta
 - (c) Bombay
 - (d) Sindh
25. In which year did AIR acquire the popular channel Vividh Bharati?
- (a) 1957
 - (b) 1956
 - (c) 1953
 - (d) 1954
26. In the changing age structure, what age range allows for demographic division in India?
- (a) 0-14
 - (b) 15-64
 - (c) 64-75
 - (d) 75 and above
27. A system of democracy in which the members of a group or community participate collectively in decision making. This is called
- (a) dictatorship
 - (b) monarchy
 - (c) representative democracy
 - (d) participatory democracy
28. What is the process of adopting the cultural traits or social patterns of another group by tribal people?
- (a) Tribalism
 - (b) Assimilation
 - (c) Self reflexivity
 - (d) Sanskritisation
29. Which concept represents a family in which ancestral property is inherited by male members?
- (a) Patrilocal family
 - (b) Patriarchal family
 - (c) Patrilineal family
 - (d) Matrilineal family
30. Sanskritisation has been criticized for which of the following reasons?

- (a) It allows for positional change
 - (b) It allows for structural change
 - (c) It stops exclusion and discrimination
 - (d) It accepts characteristics of Dalit culture.
31. Farmer suicide is a matrix event. Which of the following options is not responsible for farmer suicide?
- (a) Educational expenses
 - (b) Agriculture loans
 - (c) Diversification
 - (d) Marriage and dowry
32. Khasi tribes don't fit along one of the following statements?
- (a) Matrilineal generates intense role conflict for men.
 - (b) Women possess only taken authority.
 - (c) Men are more adversely affected than women.
 - (d) The system is weighted in favor of male matri-kin.
33. What type of families are present among the Khasis?
- (a) Patrilocal
 - (b) Matrilocal
 - (c) Avunculocal
 - (d) Neolocal
34. What does the population reach when the growth rate is 0?
- (a) Replacement level
 - (b) Negative growth
 - (c) Positive growth
 - (d) High birth rate
35. Which process, involving significant others, is important in developing a sense of community identity?
- (a) Socialisation
 - (b) Secularisation
 - (c) Globalisation
 - (d) Marketisation
36. Inequalities between men and women, according to scholars, are not ____ but ____?
- (a) Natural, Social
 - (b) Social, Natural
 - (c) Desirable, Undesirable
 - (d) Economic, Social
37. Who wrote Stree Purush Tulane?
- (a) Tarabai Shinde
 - (b) Savitri Phule
 - (c) Annie Besant
 - (d) Anita Ghai
38. What is the type of governance/rule that often limits or abolishes civil liberties?
- (a) Authoritarian
 - (b) Democratic
 - (c) Civil Society
 - (d) Libertarian
39. How can the ideas of inclusive nationalism be built to be effective?
- (a) Constitution
 - (b) Parliament
 - (c) Supreme Court

(d) Legislature

40. How did the British understand the caste system's complexity?

(a) Interview

(b) Survey

(c) Participant Observation

(d) Interview and Participant Observation

41. Name the scholar who argued that famines were not necessarily due to a fall in food grain production but also because of the inability to buy and obtain food?

(a) Rajnikothari

(b) Amartya Sen

(c) Malthous

(d) Karl Marx

42. What is an important goal of National Health Policy 2017?

(a) Increase in life expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70 by 2025.

(b) Reduction of total fertility rate to 1.2 at the national level by 2025.

(c) Reducing under-five mortality to 13 by 2005.

(d) Reducing premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases by 2025.

43. The practice of marrying within the caste is known as

(a) Exogamy

(b) Polygamy

(c) Endogamy

(d) Sanskritisation

44. 'A system of non-market in which produced goods and services were exchanged within many villages without the use of money' is known as

(a) Jajmani system

(b) Varna system

(c) Social system

(d) Barter system

45. It refers to the way in which individuals may become cut-off from complete involvement in the wider society

(a) Social Exclusion

(b) Stereotypes

(c) Discrimination

(d) Prejudice

46. "Sultana's Dream" was written by

(a) Begum Rakeya

(b) Tarabai Shinde

(c) Gulbadan Begum

(d) MG Ranade

47. Name the Telugu activist who died seven weeks after beginning a fast unto death, for a separate Andhra state?

(a) Potti Sriramula

(b) Devi Das

(c) Radha Krishna

(d) Vishwanath Tripathi

48. Which among the following was not a negative impact of British Industrial policy?

(a) They badly affected village industry.

(b) Zamindars became parasites on land.



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(c) No genuine class emerged due to lack of economic well-being in India.

(d) Production of goods increased.

49. In a system of democracy in which members of a group participate collectively in taking decisions is known as

(a) Direct Democracy

(b) Representative Democracy

(c) Participatory Democracy

(d) Liberal Democracy

50. Which among the following are home-based industries?

(a) Bidi Industry

(b) Agarbattis

(c) Bangle

(d) All of the above



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Nageen Group of Schools

ANIMATED & CLASSROOM TEACHING VIDEOS PLAYLISTS

(As per revised CBSE Curriculum– 2023-24)

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Class 1 EVS(EnglishLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for playlist
Class 1 Mathematics (EnglishLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 1 EVS (HindiLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 1 Mathematics(Hindi Language)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

ANIMATED VIDEOS PLAYLISTS (CLASS 2)

Class 2 EVS (EnglishLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 2 Mathematics (EnglishLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 2 EVS(HindiLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 2 Mathematics (Hindi Language)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

ANIMATED VIDEOS PLAYLISTS (CLASS 3)

Class 3 Mathematics (EnglishLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 3 EVS (EnglishLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 3 EVS (HindiLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 3 Mathematics (HindiLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

ANIMATED VIDEOS PLAYLISTS (CLASS 4)

Class 4 Mathematics (EnglishLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 4 EVS(EnglishLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 4 Mathematics (HindiLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 4 EVS (HindiLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

CLASSROOM TEACHING VIDEOS PLAYLISTS (CLASS 4)

Class 4 General Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
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ANIMATED VIDEOS PLAYLISTS (CLASS 5)

Class 5 Mathematics (EnglishLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 5 Science (EnglishLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 5 Mathematics(HindiLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 5 Science (HindiLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

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Class 5 General Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 5 EVS (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

ANIMATED VIDEOS PLAYLISTS(CLASS 6)

Class 6 Mathematics (EnglishLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 6 Social Science (EnglishLanguage)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 6 Science (EnglishLanguage) (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 6 Mathematics (Hindi Language)(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 6 Science All Chapters (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

CLASSROOM TEACHING VIDEOS PLAYLISTS (CLASS 6)

Class 6 Mathematics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 6 Social Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 6 Sanskrit (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 6 Hindi (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 6 Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

ANIMATED VIDEOS PLAYLISTS (CLASS 7)

Class 7 Science(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
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Class 7 Mathematics(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 7 Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

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Class 7 Hindi (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 7 Sanskrit (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 7 Social Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 7 Mathematics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

ANIMATED VIDEOS PLAYLISTS (CLASS 8)

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Class 8 Mathematics(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 8 Social Science(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 8 Mathematics(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 8 Science(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

CLASSROOM TEACHING VIDEOS PLAYLISTS (CLASS 8)

Class 8 Hindi (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 8 Sanskrit (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

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Class 9 Biology(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 9 Physics(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 9 Chemistry(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 9 Social Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

Class 9 Mathematics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 9 Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

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Class 9 Social Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 9 Mathematics(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 9 English (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 9 Hindi (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

ANIMATED VIDEOS PLAYLISTS (CLASS 10)

Class 10 Biology (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 10 Physics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 10 Chemistry (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 10 Social Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 10 Mathematics(CBSE) (English Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 10 Mathematics(CBSE) (Hindi Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 10 Science(CBSE) (Hindi Language)	Click here for Playlist

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Class 10 English (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 10 Hindi (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 10 Mathematics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 10 Social Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 10 Magical Science Board Exam Preparation in 1 min (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 10: Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

ANIMATED VIDEOS PLAYLISTS (CLASS 11)

Class 11 Physics (CBSE) (English Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Chemistry (CBSE) (English Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Biology (CBSE) (English Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Mathematics(CBSE) (English Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Accountancy (CBSE) (English Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Business Studies (CBSE) (English Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Statistics (CBSE) (English Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Biology (CBSE) (Hindi Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Mathematics (CBSE) (Hindi Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Physics (CBSE) (Hindi Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Chemistry (CBSE) (Hindi Language)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11Micro Economy (CBSE) (English Language)	Click here for Playlist

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Class 11Mathematics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Accounts (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Business Studies (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

Class 11 Hindi (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Psychology (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Economics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Physics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Chemistry (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 English (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Biology (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 11 Biology Shorts (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

ANIMATED VIDEOS PLAYLISTS (CLASS 12)

Class 12 Physics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Chemistry (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Biology(CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Macro Economy (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Economic (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Mathematics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Accountancy (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Business Studies (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Physics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Mathematics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Biology (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Chemistry (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

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Class 12 CHEMISTRY (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Business Studies (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Hindi (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
NEET Biology in 1 min	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 History (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Political Science (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Physics (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 Biology (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist
Class 12 : Accounts (CBSE)	Click here for Playlist

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Kindergarten

Class 1 Class 2 Class 3 Class 4

Class 5 Class 6 Class 7 Class 8

Class 9 Class 10 Class 11 (Science) Class 11 (Commerce)

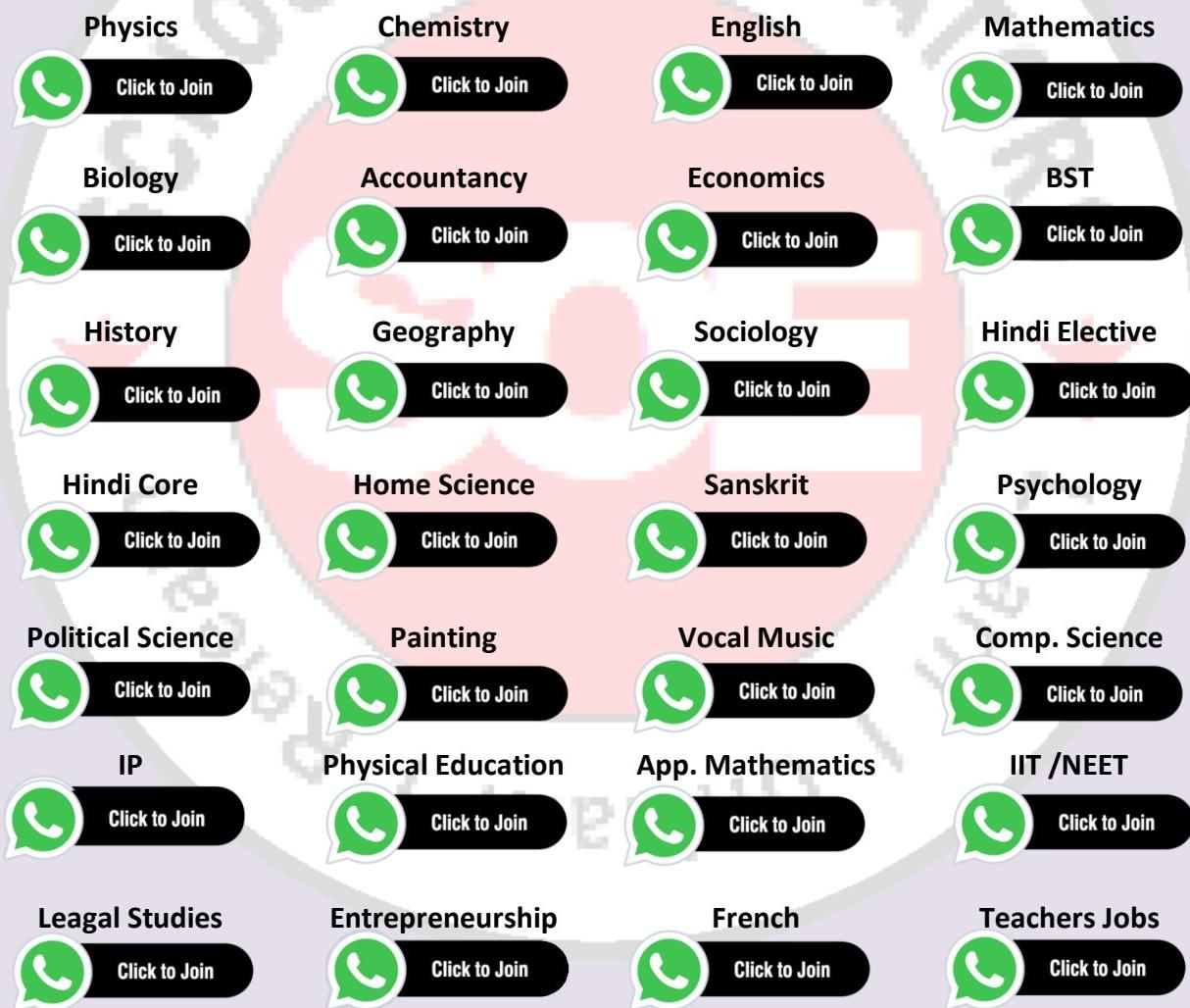
Class 11 (Humanities) Class 12 (Science) Class 12 (Commerce) Class 12 (Humanities)

Subject Wise Groups Secondary and Senior Secondary

Secondary Groups (IX & X)



Senior Secondary Groups (XI & XII)



SOE CBSE Principals (Group for Principals Only)



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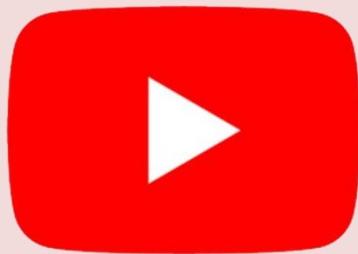
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3. No personal Chats & Messages
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